

VERIFICATION OF A TRANSLATION

I, the below named translator, hereby declare:

That my name and post office address are as stated below;

That I am knowledgeable in the Japanese and English languages, and that I believe the following is a true and complete translation from Japanese into English of International Application No. PCT/JP99/02077, filed on April 19, 1999 (excluding the request).

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Hiroyoshi Aoki

Hiroyoshi AOKI

Post Office Address:

5th Floor, Shintoshicenter Bldg, 24-1, Tsurumaki 1-chome, Tama-shi
Tokyo 206-0034 Japan

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DESCRIPTION

RADIO COMMUNICATION APPARATUS

AND TRANSMISSION RATE CONTROL METHOD

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Technical Field

The present invention relates to a radio communication apparatus with a variable transmission rate and a transmission rate control method.

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Background Art

A conventional radio communication apparatus is explained using a document "Performance of SIR-Based Transmit Power Control using Outer Loop in the forward 15 Link of DS-CDMA (TECHNICAL REPORT OF IEICE AP96-148, EMCJ96-83, RCS96-162, MW96-188 (1997-02).". This document describes a transmission power control method in CDMA. The following is an explanation of this description.

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In transmission power control, measurement of SIR indicating the reception quality and increment/decrement of transmission power are performed at every slot cycle (0.625 ms). In this case, if the measured SIR is greater than the target SIR a command 25 to reduce transmission power is sent to the base station (transmission side) and if the measured values is smaller than the target SIR a command to increase transmission power is sent to the base station. The base station

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increments or decrements transmission power according to this command.

Furthermore, the base station controls the outer loop taking into account the fact that the target SIR 5 to acquire the required quality (FER: Frame Error Rate) varies depending on the environment of a mobile station. To be more specific, FER is measured from decoded data. This FER is compared with the target FER in every several frames and if the measured value is greater, the target 10 SIR is increased and if the measured value is smaller, the target SIR is reduced.

The prior art performs transmission power control not only by sending a transmission power control command to the transmitting side based on the SIR measured by 15 the mobile station but also by changing the target SIR through outer loop control.

However, the prior art has the following problem. That is, the target SIR increases depending on the environment and transmission rate of the mobile station 20 and the reception SIR sometimes decreases due to fading, etc. In such a case, the mobile station instructs the base station to increase transmission power to make the reception SIR come closer to the target SIR, considerably increasing transmission power of the base station to the 25 mobile station, which is likely to increase interference with other mobile stations to an intolerable degree.

It is an objective of the present invention to provide a radio communication apparatus and transmission rate control method capable of controlling transmission power of a base station directed to a mobile station 5 appropriately without being affected by the environment of the mobile station or transmission rate.

This objective is achieved by a radio communication apparatus and transmission rate control method that switch the transmission rate of a transmission signal 10 based on reception quality information from the other end of communication, or according to the environment of the other end of communication and transmit the signals at the switched transmission rate.

15 Brief Description of Drawings

FIG.1 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a base station apparatus according to Embodiment 1 of the present invention;

FIG.2 is a block diagram showing a configuration 20 of a communication terminal apparatus that carries out a radio communication with the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.3 is a block diagram to explain a desired signal 25 reception power measurement method in the communication terminal apparatus above;

FIG.4 is a block diagram to explain a method of measuring signal-to-interference plus noise ratio in the communication terminal apparatus above;

FIG.5 is a diagram to explain a method of signal-to-interference plus noise ratio in the communication terminal apparatus above;

5 FIG.6 is a data frame configuration diagram used in a communication by the base station apparatus of the present invention;

FIG.7 is another data frame configuration diagram used in a communication by the base station apparatus of the present invention;

10 FIG.8 is a sequence diagram between the base station apparatus and communication terminal apparatus of the present invention;

15 FIG.9 is another sequence diagram between the base station apparatus and communication terminal apparatus of the present invention;

FIG.10 is another sequence diagram between the base station apparatus and communication terminal apparatus of the present invention;

20 FIG.11 is another sequence diagram between the base station apparatus and communication terminal apparatus of the present invention;

FIG.12 is a flow chart to explain a transmission rate switching method in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

25 FIG.13 is another flow chart to explain a transmission rate switching method in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.14 is another flow chart to explain a

transmission rate switching method in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.15 is another flow chart to explain a transmission rate switching method in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.16 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a base station apparatus according to Embodiment 2 of the present invention;

FIG.17 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a communication terminal apparatus that carries out a radio communication with the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.18 is a block diagram to explain a method of measuring desired signal reception power in the communication terminal apparatus above;

FIG.19 is a block diagram to explain a method of measuring signal-to-interference plus noise ratio in the communication terminal apparatus above;

FIG.20 is a flow chart to explain a method of switching the transmission rate in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.21 is another flow chart to explain a method of switching the transmission rate in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.22 is another flow chart to explain a method of switching the transmission rate in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.23 is another flow chart to explain a method

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of switching the transmission rate in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.24 is another flow chart to explain a method of switching the transmission rate in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.25 is another flow chart to explain a method of switching the transmission rate in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.26 is another flow chart to explain a method of switching the transmission rate in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.27 is another flow chart to explain a method of switching the transmission rate in the base station apparatus according to the embodiment above;

FIG.28 is a diagram to explain transmission rate control between layers in the base station apparatus of the present invention; and

FIG.29 is a flow chart to explain transmission rate control between layers in the base station apparatus of the present invention.

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

With reference now to the attached drawings, the embodiments of the present invention are explained in detail below.

(Embodiment 1)

FIG.1 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a base station apparatus according to Embodiment 1

of the present invention. In this base station apparatus, a signal received from antenna 101 is sent to reception RF circuit 103 via duplexer 102 to use a same antenna for both transmission and reception. At reception RF circuit 103, the reception signal is amplified and converted to an intermediate frequency or a baseband frequency.

The frequency-converted signal is demodulated by demodulator 104. The demodulation result is sent to separator 105, where it is separated into reception data and a signal for transmission rate switching control.

Transmission rate switching controller 106 sends a transmission rate switching signal to transmission frame generator 107 based on the received control signal. The operation of the transmission rate switching control circuit will be explained later.

Regarding transmission, the transmission data are modulated by modulator 108 and sent to transmission RF circuit 109. Transmission RF circuit 109 converts the frequency of the transmission data and then amplifies it. This transmission signal is sent from antenna 101 via duplexer 102.

FIG.2 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a communication terminal apparatus that carries out a radio communication with the base station apparatus according to Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

A signal received from antenna 201 is sent to reception RF circuit 203 via duplexer 202 to use a same

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antenna for both transmission and reception, where it is amplified and converted to an intermediate frequency or a baseband frequency. The frequency-converted signal is demodulated by demodulator 204. At the same 5 time, the output signal of the reception RF circuit is sent to reception quality measurement circuit 205, where the reception quality is measured.

This reception quality includes, for example, received signal strength, desired signal reception power, 10 signal to interference ratio (SIR), Signal-to-Interference plus Noise Ratio (hereinafter abbreviated as "SINR"). The received signal strength is obtained by measuring the power of reception RF. The use of the received signal strength makes the circuit configuration 15 simplest and allows the use in an environment free of interference signals.

The reception power of a desired signal is measured by multiplying the reception signal by a known signal. In this case, if an interference signal exists, using 20 the received signal strength alone would end up reporting the reception power of the desired signal and the interference signal, and this would mean that the reception power of a desired signal required by the terminal might not always be reported. Therefore, in 25 order to measure and report the reception power of the desired signal required by the terminal, it is desirable to use SINR as the reception quality which is the most reliable information as an index to determine an error

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rate characteristic.

A measurement circuit for the desired signal reception power is shown in FIG.3. This circuit extracts the known pattern component of the reception signal; 5 complex conjugate circuit 302 carries out a complex conjugate operation on the known pattern held by the base station; complex multiplication circuit 301 carries out a complex multiplication on the known pattern component of the reception signal and the known pattern subjected 10 to the complex conjugate operation and calculates the position of the desired reception signal on the complex plane (position of the black circle in FIG.5); and power measurement circuit 303 measures the power from this calculation result.

15 On the other hand, an SINR measurement circuit is
shown in FIG.4. This circuit extracts the known pattern
component of the reception signal; complex conjugate
circuit 402 carries out a complex conjugate operation
on the known pattern held by the base station; complex
20 multiplication circuit 401 carries out a complex
multiplication on the known pattern component of the
reception signal and the known pattern subjected to the
complex conjugate operation and calculates the position
of the desired reception signal on the complex plane
25 (position of the black circle in FIG.5); and the power
is measured from this calculation result. Furthermore,
interference signal + noise power measurement circuit
404 measures interference signal power + noise power from

10 a mean value of vector sum of squares between the position of each reception signal (position of the white circle in FIG.5) and position of the desired reception signal (position of the black circle in FIG.5). Furthermore, 5 desired power measurement circuit 403 measures the desired power from the calculation result above. Then, ratio calculation circuit 405 calculates the ratio between the output of interference signal + noise power measurement circuit 404 and the output of desired power 10 measurement circuit 403. SINR is calculated from this.

15 The reception quality measurement result calculated in this way is sent to multiplexing circuit 206. Multiplexing circuit 206 assigns the transmission data and reception quality measurement result to a transmission slot. Modulation circuit 207 modulates such transmission data and transmission RF circuit 208 converts the frequency and amplifies. This 20 transmission signal is sent from antenna 201 via duplexer 202.

20 Here, how the transmission rate switching information is reported from the communication terminal apparatus to the base station apparatus is explained. There are two types of reporting; reporting all the time and reporting on an as-needed basis. Since the first 25 method performs reporting all the time, it can switch the transmission rate with high precision but the amount of communication increases.

In the case of voice communications, voice

information (message) is often transmitted multiplexed with control information in one slot as shown in FIG.6. Therefore, reporting all the time is possible in voice communications or low-speed data communications.

5 In the latter method, only a small amount of communication is required because reporting is performed only when required. It is desirable to use this method for packet communications to realize high-speed data communications. In packet communications,
10 intermittent information is sent in a short time. Thus, as shown in FIG.7(a) and FIG.7(b), control information is not multiplexed in a slot but a flag indicating whether it is a message or control information is used. FIG.7(a) shows a case where a flag is set to indicate a message.
15 FIG.7(b) shows a case where a flag is set to indicate control information.

Then, the timing for switching the transmission rate is explained. There are four methods of timing for switching the transmission rate as shown below:

20 The first method is explained using FIG.8. While the transmission terminal apparatus is measuring the reception quality, there are moments the reception quality deteriorates drastically. In a mobile communication environment, in the case of non-line-of-sight (non-LOS) communication called "shadowing",
25 for example, the received signal strength decreases drastically by 10 dB or more. While monitoring such a situation, reporting is made when the reception quality

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deteriorates drastically. Upon reception of this reception quality report, the base station apparatus switches the transmission rate. When the reception quality improves, which is measured on the communication 5 terminal side periodically or by a demand from the base station, the base station apparatus switches the transmission rate to the original transmission rate. The timing at which the reception quality deteriorates or improves drastically can be detected by performing 10 threshold judgment on the reception quality such as reception field density, for example.

Then, the second method is explained using FIG.9. The base station apparatus measures the reception quality. If the reception quality deteriorates 15 drastically, this can be determined as non-LOS communication called "shadowing." Shadowing is determined by the position of the antenna of the communication terminal apparatus and the antenna of the base station apparatus and not affected by differences 20 in the carrier frequency. Therefore, in such a case, it is possible that the reception quality will also deteriorate drastically in the communication terminal apparatus. Thus, the base station apparatus sends a request for reporting the reception quality to the 25 communication terminal apparatus. The communication terminal apparatus measures the reception quality and reports it to the base station apparatus. The base station apparatus performs transmission rate switching

control according to the reported reception quality. When the reception quality improves, which is measured on the communication terminal side periodically or by a request from the base, the base station apparatus 5 switches the transmission rate to the original transmission rate. The timing at which the reception quality deteriorates or improves drastically can be detected by performing threshold judgment on the reception quality, for example, received signal 10 strength.

Then, the third method is explained using FIG.10. If there is an error in the message received, the communication terminal apparatus issues a retransmission request. The base station apparatus 15 sends a request for reporting the reception quality to the communication terminal apparatus when the communication terminal apparatus issues a retransmission request. The communication terminal apparatus measures the reception quality and reports it 20 to the base station apparatus. The base station apparatus performs transmission rate switching control according to the reported reception quality. For example, if the reported reception quality measured by the communication terminal apparatus is lower than a 25 predetermined value, the base station apparatus switches the transmission rate. When the reception quality improves, which is measured on the communication terminal side periodically or by a demand from the base

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station, the base station apparatus switches the transmission rate to the original transmission rate. The timing at which the reception quality deteriorates or improves drastically can be detected by performing 5 threshold judgment on the reception quality, for example, received signal strength.

Then, the fourth method is explained using FIG.11. The base station apparatus monitors the transmission power of itself. The base station apparatus controls the 10 transmission power based on a transmission power control signal sent from the communication terminal apparatus, and if the quality of transmission from the base station apparatus to the communication terminal apparatus deteriorates, the communication terminal apparatus 15 requests an increase of transmission power. If this request is judged to be excessive transmission power taking into account the amount of interference with others, the base station apparatus performs transmission rate switching control. Judgment of excessive 20 transmission power can be performed by threshold judgment, for example. Moreover, if a predetermined allowable amount of transmission power has been secured, then the base station apparatus switches the transmission rate to the original transmission rate. 25 This predetermined allowable amount of transmission power is determined appropriately according to the amount of transmission rate controlled. For example, if the transmission rate is reduced to 1/2, the transmission

rate is switched when at least an allowable amount of 3 dB has been secured.

By the way, combining some of the 4 methods above can eliminate delays in switching the transmission rate 5 and perform delicate control.

Thus, the reception quality measurement result of the downlink signal transmitted from the base station apparatus shown in FIG.1 is measured by the communication terminal apparatus in FIG.2 and reported to the base 10 station on the uplink. The base station switches the transmission rate based on the reception quality measured and received on the uplink by the transmission terminal apparatus.

Here, the operation of the transmission rate 15 switching control circuit is explained in detail.

FIG.12 is a flow chart of the transmission rate switching control circuit. In ST11, the base station apparatus compares the reception quality measurement result reported from the communication terminal apparatus with 20 threshold 1. Here, a case when SIR is used as the reception quality is explained, but the same applies when the received signal strength, desired signal reception power or SINR is used. This threshold 1 is set according to the transmission rate, but in a CDMA communication 25 system, it is set according to the spreading factor or the number of multiplexing codes.

If the reception quality measurement result (SIR) is greater than threshold 1, the same transmission rate

is used. If SIR is smaller than threshold 1, the channel condition is determined to be bad and the transmission rate is changed to a 1/2 transmission rate (ST12).

Moreover, as shown in FIG.13, the base station apparatus compares the reception quality measurement result reported from the communication terminal apparatus with threshold 1 (ST21) and if SIR is greater than threshold 1, the same transmission rate is used. If SIR is smaller than threshold 1, the transmission rate is switched to such a transmission rate that SIR is greater than threshold 1 (ST22). In CDMA, the spreading factor is switched. Thus, SIR exceeds threshold 1 and more accurate control can be performed on varying reception quality. This makes it possible to improve the reception quality of the other end of communication even if the condition of the communication path with the other end of communication deteriorates drastically and reduce the amount of interference with others because the target reception quality is reduced and transmission power is reduced. Therefore, it is possible to enhance the effect of switching the transmission rate.

Moreover, as shown in FIG.14, the base station apparatus compares the reception quality measurement result reported from the communication terminal apparatus with threshold 2 (ST31) and if SIR is smaller than threshold 2, the same transmission rate is used and if SIR is greater than threshold 2, the channel condition is determined to be good and the transmission rate is

switched to a double transmission rate (1/2 spreading factor)(ST32). Here, threshold 2 corresponds to a double transmission rate and is set greater than threshold 1. Thus, while the channel condition is good, 5 the transmission rate is increased to transmit as much data as possible. That is, if the condition of the communication path with the other end of communication is good, faster transmission is possible while maintaining the reception quality of the other end of 10 communication. However, since the transmission power does not increase, interference with others does not increase.

Moreover, as shown in FIG.15, threshold n is set (ST41) and the base station apparatus compares the 15 reception quality measurement result reported from the communication terminal apparatus with threshold n (ST42). If SIR is smaller than threshold n, threshold n is switched to threshold n+1 corresponding to the next fastest transmission rate (ST43). If SIR is greater than 20 threshold n, the nth fastest transmission rate (spreading factor) is set (ST44). That is, the transmission rate is switched to such a transmission rate that SIR is set to a value between threshold n and threshold n+1 corresponding to the two transmission 25 rates. Threshold n corresponds to the nth fastest transmission rate and is greater than threshold n+1. In this case, the fastest transmission is possible on condition that the reception quality be satisfied. This

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allows more accurate control over the transmission rate according to the channel condition.

Using such a method, it is possible to switch the transmission rate of the base station according to the 5 reception quality of the communication terminal apparatus. This not only avoids the reception quality of the other end of communication from continuing to be bad but also reduces transmission power because the target reception quality reduces, which reduces 10 interference with others. Therefore, it is possible to control the transmission power of the base station to the communication terminal apparatus appropriately without being affected by the environment of the communication terminal apparatus and transmission 15 speed.

(Embodiment 2)

FIG.16 is a block diagram showing a configuration of a base station apparatus according to Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

20 In this base station apparatus, a signal received from antenna 101 is sent to reception RF circuit 103 via duplexer 102 to use a same antenna for both transmission and reception. At reception RF circuit 103, the reception signal is amplified and converted to an 25 intermediate frequency or a baseband frequency.

The frequency-converted signal is demodulated by demodulator 104. The demodulation result is sent to separation circuit 105, where it is separated into

reception data and transmission power control signal.

Transmission rate switching control circuit 106 sends a transmission rate switching signal to transmission frame generator 107 based on the 5 transmission power control signal. The operation of the transmission rate switching control circuit will be explained later.

Regarding transmission, the transmission data are modulated by modulation circuit 108 and sent to 10 transmission RF circuit 109. Transmission RF circuit 109 converts the frequency of the transmission data. This transmission signal is sent from antenna 101 via duplexer 102.

FIG.17 is a block diagram showing a configuration 15 of a communication terminal apparatus that carries out a radio communication with the base station apparatus according to Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

A signal received from antenna 201 is sent to 20 reception RF circuit 203 via duplexer 202 to use a same antenna for both transmission and reception, where it is amplified and converted to an intermediate frequency or a baseband frequency. The frequency-converted signal is demodulated by demodulator 204. At the same time, the output signal of the reception RF circuit is 25 sent to transmission power control value calculation circuit 205, where the transmission power control signal is determined.

This transmission power control signal includes,

for example, received signal strength, desired signal reception power, signal to interference ratio (SIR), and signal-to-interference plus noise ratio. Moreover, concerning the amount of information sent as a 5 transmission power signal, there are cases with 2 pieces of information on whether to increase/decrease the transmission power, 3 pieces of information on whether to increase/maintain/decrease the transmission power or 4 or more pieces of information with more detailed 10 setting of the amount of control than the above cases.

First, the case where the control information consists of 2 pieces of information is explained. If the received signal strength is based, the power of reception RF is measured. If the measured power is greater than 15 a threshold, a control signal is generated so that the transmission power from the base station is reduced and if the measured power is smaller than the threshold, the control signal is created so that the transmission power from the base station is increased. Such a method based 20 on the received signal strength has the simplest circuit configuration. Furthermore, this method can be used in an environment where there is no interference signal.

If the desired signal reception power is based, the reception signal is measured by multiplying the 25 reception signal by a known signal. If an interference signal exists, using the received signal strength alone would not mean that the reception power of the desired signal and that of the interference signal have been

reported. Therefore, it is necessary to measure and report the reception power of the desired signal required by the communication terminal apparatus. Thus, it is desirable to use SINR as the reception quality, which 5 is the most reliable information as an index to determine error rate characteristics.

The desired signal reception power measurement circuit is shown in FIG.18. This circuit extracts the known pattern component of the reception signal; complex 10 conjugate circuit 302 carries out a complex conjugate operation on the known pattern held by the base station; complex multiplication circuit 301 carries out a complex multiplication and calculates the position of the desired reception signal on the complex plane (position 15 of the black circle in FIG.5); and power measurement circuit 303 measures the power based on this calculation result. If the power measured by comparison circuit 1801 is greater than threshold 3, a control signal is generated so that the transmission power from the base 20 station is reduced and if the measured power is smaller than threshold 3, the control signal is generated so that the transmission power from the base station is increased.

On the other hand, an SINR measurement circuit is 25 shown in FIG.19. This circuit extracts the known pattern component of the reception signal; complex conjugate circuit 402 carries out a complex conjugate operation on the known pattern held by the base station; complex

multiplication circuit 401 carries out a complex multiplication and calculates the position of the desired reception signal on the complex plane (position of the black circle in FIG.5); and the power is measured
5 based on this calculation result. Furthermore, interference signal + noise power measurement circuit 404 measures interference signal power + noise power from a mean value of vector sum of squares between the position of each reception signal (position of the white circle
10 in FIG.5) and position of the desired reception signal (position of the black circle in FIG.5). Furthermore, desired power measurement circuit 403 measures desired power. Then, ratio calculation circuit 405 calculates the ratio between the output of interference signal power
15 + noise power measurement circuit 404 and the output of desired power measurement circuit 403. If the power ratio measured by comparison circuit 1901 is greater than threshold 3, a control signal is generated so that the transmission power from the base station is reduced and
20 if the measured power ratio is smaller than threshold 3, a control signal is generated so that the transmission power from the base station is increased.

Then, the case where the control information has 3 pieces of information is explained. In the case of 3
25 pieces of information, threshold 3 and threshold 4 which is greater than threshold 3, are used as thresholds. If the power ratio measured is smaller than threshold 3, a control signal is generated so that the transmission

power from the base station is increased. If the measured power ratio is greater than threshold 3 and smaller than threshold 4, a control signal is generated so that the transmission power from the base station is 5 retained. If the measured power ratio is greater than threshold 4, a control signal is generated so that the transmission power from the base station is reduced.

Moreover, if the control information has 4 or more pieces of information, the number of thresholds is set 10 to (number of control information pieces - 1) to determine control information divided into smaller pieces through threshold judgment based on comparison among a plurality of thresholds.

The transmission power control information 15 calculated in this way is sent to multiplexing circuit 206. Multiplexing circuit 206 assigns the transmission data and transmission power control information to a transmission slot. Modulation circuit 207 modulates 20 such transmission data and transmission RF circuit 208 converts the frequency and amplifies the transmission data. This transmission signal is sent from antenna 201 via duplexer 202.

Thus, the transmission power control signal based 25 on the reception quality of the downlink signal transmitted from the base station apparatus shown in FIG.16 is generated by the communication terminal apparatus shown in FIG.17 and reported to the base station apparatus on the uplink. The base station

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apparatus switches the transmission rate based on the transmission power control signal measured by the communication terminal apparatus received on the uplink.

Here, the operation of the transmission rate switching control circuit is explained in detail.

FIG.20 is a flow chart showing transmission rate switching control. The base station apparatus estimates the reception quality by accumulating the transmission power control information reported from the communication terminal apparatus (ST51) and compares it with threshold 1 (ST52). This threshold 1 is set according to the transmission rate but in the CDMA communication system, it is set according to the spreading factor or the number of multiplexing codes.

If reception quality estimated value (SIR estimated value) is greater than threshold 1, the channel condition is determined to be good and the same transmission rate is used. If the SIR estimated value is smaller than threshold 1, the channel condition is determined to be bad and the transmission rate is switched to a 1/2 transmission rate ($\times 2$ spreading factor)(ST53).

Thus, the transmission rate is switched based on the channel estimation result, making it possible to reduce interference with others. Furthermore, the use of the transmission power control bit for channel estimation can reduce the amount of information to be sent from the other end of communication without the need

for special control information about transmission rate control.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG.21, the base station apparatus estimates the reception quality by
5 accumulating the transmission power control information reported from the communication terminal apparatus (ST61) and compares it with threshold 1 (ST62). If the SIR estimated value is greater than threshold 1, the channel condition is determined to be good and the same
10 transmission rate is used. If the SIR estimated value is smaller than threshold 1, the channel condition is determined to be bad and SIR may be changed to such a transmission rate that SIR is greater than threshold 1 (ST63). This allows more accurate control over varying
15 reception quality. That is, it is possible not only to improve the reception quality of the other end of communication even if the channel condition with the other end of communication deteriorates drastically but also to reduce the transmission power because the target
20 reception quality reduces, also reducing interference with others. Therefore, it is possible to enhance the effect of transmission rate switching.

As shown in FIG.22, the base station apparatus estimates the reception quality by accumulating the
25 transmission power control information reported from the communication terminal apparatus (ST71) and compares it with threshold 2 (ST72). If the SIR estimated value is smaller than threshold 2, the channel condition is

determined to be bad and the same transmission rate is used. If the SIR estimated value is greater than threshold 2, the channel condition is determined to be good and the transmission rate may be switched to a double transmission rate (1/2 spreading factor) (ST73).

Threshold 2 corresponds to a double transmission rate and is greater than threshold 1.

In this way, while the channel condition is good, the transmission rate is increased to transmit as much data as possible. That is, if the channel condition with the other end of communication is good, faster transmission is possible while maintaining the reception quality of the other end of communication. By the way, since transmission power is not increased, interference with others does not increase.

As shown in FIG.23, the base station apparatus estimates (ST82) the reception quality by accumulating the transmission power control information reported from the communication terminal apparatus by setting threshold n (ST81) and compares it with threshold n (ST84). If the SIR estimated value is smaller than threshold n, threshold n is changed to threshold n+1, which corresponds to the next fastest transmission rate (ST83). If the SIR estimated value is greater than threshold n, the nth fastest transmission rate (spreading factor) is set (ST85). That is, a transmission rate is selected so that the SIR estimated value is between threshold n and threshold n+1

corresponding to two transmission rates. Threshold n corresponds to the n th fastest transmission rate and is greater than threshold $n+1$. In this case, the fastest transmission is possible on condition that the reception quality be satisfied. This allows more accurate control of transmission rate according to the channel condition.

Furthermore, the operation of another transmission rate switching control circuit is explained. As shown in FIG.24, for example, the base station apparatus 10 determines the required transmission power based on the transmission power control information reported from the communication terminal apparatus. This transmission power is compared with threshold 4 (ST91).

This threshold 4 is determined according to the amount of interference with others generated by increasing the limit value or transmission power of the transmitter. Threshold 4 is also set according to the transmission rate, but in the CDMA communication system it is set according to the spreading factor or the number of multiplexing codes. That is, if transmission is performed with $\times 16$ spreading or $\times 256$ spreading, there is a $\times 16$ difference in terms of spreading factor and so the threshold of transmission power at $\times 16$ spreading is 16 times the threshold of transmission power at $\times 256$ spreading. The same applies to the number of multiplexing codes.

If the transmission power is smaller than threshold
4. the same transmission rate is used. If the

transmission power is greater than threshold 4, interference with others is determined to be great and the transmission rate is switched to a 1/2 transmission rate ($\times 2$ spreading factor) (ST92). This allows the 5 optimal or fastest transmission on condition that interference with others be within the allowable range.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG.25, the base station apparatus determines the required transmission power based on the transmission power control information 10 reported from the communication terminal apparatus. This transmission power is compared with threshold 4 (ST101) and if the transmission power is smaller than threshold 4, the same transmission rate is used and if the transmission power is greater than threshold 4, 15 interference with others is determined to be great and a transmission rate (spreading factor) is selected so that the transmission power is smaller than threshold 4 (ST102). This can prevent an excessive amount of interference from generating.

20 Furthermore, as shown in FIG.26, the base station apparatus determines the required transmission power based on the transmission power control information reported from the communication terminal apparatus. This transmission power is compared with threshold 5 25 (ST111) and if the transmission power is greater than threshold 5, the same transmission rate is used and if the transmission power is smaller than threshold 5, interference with others is determined to be small and

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the transmission rate may be switched to a double transmission rate (1/2 spreading factor) (ST112). Here, threshold 5 corresponds to a double transmission rate and is smaller than threshold 4.

5 Furthermore, as shown in FIG.27, threshold n is set (ST121) and the base station apparatus compares the transmission power based on the transmission power control information reported from the communication terminal apparatus with threshold n (ST123). If the
10 transmission power is greater than threshold n, threshold n is changed to threshold n+1, which corresponds to the next fastest transmission rate (ST122). If the transmission power is smaller than threshold n, the nth fastest transmission rate
15 (spreading factor) is set (ST124). That is, a transmission rate is selected so that the transmission power is a value between threshold n and threshold n+1 corresponding to two transmission rates. Threshold n corresponds to the nth fastest transmission rate and is
20 smaller than threshold n+1. In this case, the fastest transmission is possible on condition that the amount of interference with others be controlled within a certain range.

Furthermore, the base station sets transmission power in various ways; transmitting with the transmission power prior to switching every time the transmission rate is switched, transmitting with the transmission power prior to switching reduced by a

certain value and transmitting with the transmission power prior to switching increased by a certain value.

The first method is valid to reliably improve the communication quality for the terminal. In the 5 configuration of the present embodiment, a transmission power control signal input to transmission rate switching control circuit 106 can be sent to transmission RF circuit 109. Transmission RF circuit 109 controls increase/decrease of the transmission power based on the 10 transmission power control signal.

The second method is a method of setting transmission power by subtracting a certain value from the transmission power when switching the transmission rate. This is because the transmission power possibly 15 reaches a great value when the channel is improved for the terminal, generating great interference with other terminals. In this configuration of the embodiment, the transmission power control signal input to transmission rate switching control circuit 106 can be changed to such 20 a control signal that the transmission power is reduced by a certain value when switching the transmission rate. Transmission RF circuit 109 controls increase/decrease of the transmission power based on the transmission power control signal. In this case, the transmission power 25 control accumulated value also needs to be reduced by a certain value.

The third method is a method of increasing the transmission power within the allowable range of

interference with others and is valid to improve the communication quality. In the configuration of this embodiment, the transmission power control signal input to transmission rate switching control circuit 106 can 5 be changed to such a control signal that the transmission power is increased by a certain value when the transmission rate is switched. In this case, the transmission power control accumulated value also needs to be increased by a certain value.

10 For a certain value to decrease, in the CDMA system for example, transmission with power reduced by 3dB allows one additional communication terminal apparatus communicating with a similar spreading factor.

15 Furthermore, together with the transmission power control information, the reception quality information can also be reported from the communication terminal apparatus using the method explained in Embodiment 1. The method of reporting from the communication terminal apparatus to the base station apparatus and its timing 20 are the same as those in Embodiment 1.

Transmission rate switching control is normally performed based on the accumulated value of transmission power control information and if the reception quality on the communication terminal apparatus side 25 deteriorates drastically, the reception quality information is reported from the communication terminal apparatus to the base station apparatus and the base station apparatus performs transmission rate switching

control.

Furthermore, the base station apparatus sends a request for measurement of the reception quality to the communication terminal apparatus at the timing at which
5 the communication terminal apparatus generates a request for resend of ARQ control information, etc., and the communication terminal apparatus measures the reception quality and reports it to the base station apparatus. The base station apparatus performs transmission rate
10 switching based on the reception quality reported.

Then, the control between layers in the transmission rate control method described in Embodiments 1 and 2 above is explained. FIG.28 is a diagram to explain how the transmission rate is
15 controlled between layers.

In this control, as shown in FIG.28, allowable transmission power (P_{allow}) set in a radio resource control (RRC) layer of layer 3 is sent to layer 1 (physical layer). In layer 1, average transmission power is
20 compared with allowable transmission power (P_{allow}). Then, a message (MPHY-STATUS) such as "Allowable transmission power has been reached" or "Allowable transmission power has been exceeded" or "Average transmission power is X dB below allowable transmission power" is indicated from layer 1 to the medium access
25 control (MAC) layer of layer 2. The allowable transmission power is appropriately set by the radio resource control layer (layer 3) according to the system

load such as the traffic condition.

Here, the message "Allowable transmission power has been reached" or "Allowable transmission power has been exceeded" indicates that the channel condition is 5 determined to be bad and it is necessary to lower the transmission rate. On the other hand, the message "Average transmission power is X dB below allowable transmission power" indicates that the channel condition is recovered and the transmission rate can be increased.

10 Details of control are explained using FIG.29. Here, a case with the downlink is explained. First, the radio resource control layer monitors the downlink traffic condition and determines the initial transmission rate on the downlink through negotiation 15 between the radio resource control layer (layer 3) and medium access control layer (layer 2). Then, a communication is started.

During a communication, in ST131, at least one frame of average transmission power (Pave) is monitored in 20 layer 1. The transmission rate is controlled according to this channel condition.

First, this average transmission power (Pave) is compared with allowable transmission power (Pallow) and the difference between these two ($D = Pallow - Pave$) is 25 obtained. Then, in ST132, it is determined whether average transmission power (Pave) exceeds allowable transmission power (Pallow) or not. If average transmission power (Pave) exceeds allowable

transmission power (P_{allow}), a message "Allowable transmission power has been reached" or "Allowable transmission power has been exceeded" is indicated in ST133.

5 According to this message, the transmission rate is lowered in medium access control layer (layer 2) and total (average) transmission power is reduced in layer 1. This reduces interference with other communication terminals.

10 If average transmission power (P_{ave}) does not exceed allowable transmission power (P_{allow}), it is determined whether the difference is at least a predetermined value (P_{step}) in ST134. This P_{step} is a power step corresponding to the difference between the 15 changed transmission rate and original transmission rate when the transmission rate is lowered.

If difference (D) between average transmission power (P_{ave}) and allowable transmission power (P_{allow}) is smaller than predetermined value (P_{step}), the same 20 transmission rate is used. If difference (D) between average transmission power (P_{ave}) and allowable transmission power (P_{allow}) is greater than predetermined value (P_{step}), layer 1 indicates a message 25 "Average transmission power is X dB below allowable transmission power" in ST135. Then, according to this message, medium access control layer (layer 2) increases the transmission rate and layer 1 increases the total transmission power within the range of X dB. This makes

it possible to immediately send the transmission signal that has been buffered due to the lowered transmission rate.

In FIG.29, it is only determined whether the 5 transmission rate is "increased" or "maintained" or "lowered," but judgment is not limited to this; it is also possible to freely set a command to make the transmission rate variable beyond this limitation.

Then, a case where the aforementioned transmission 10 rate control is actually performed is explained.

According to the existing method of changing the transmission rate, the downlink is designated for burst transmission and the uplink is designated for continuous transmission. Therefore, the transmission rate is 15 changed according to this. That is, transmission power itself is not changed on the downlink, and, for example, transmission is performed only in the first half of a frame, and on the uplink, transmission power is lowered and transmission is performed through rate matching 20 without perforating the frame. The medium access control layer (layer 2) selects the transmission rate among a rate set specified by the radio resource control layer (layer 3). At this time, the physical layer (layer 1) creates and adds a word indicating the current 25 transmission rate as instructed by the medium access control layer (layer 2).

Furthermore, when each base station performs the transmission rate control above separately, negotiation

is required when diversity handover takes place. For example, a method by which all base stations select a specific transmission rate through negotiation in the upper layer and another method by which no transmission 5 rate control is performed during diversity handover are possible examples of this.

The explanation above describes the case where the parameter monitored in layer 1 is transmission power, but FER, SIR or interference power can also be used as 10 the parameter monitored in layer 1.

The explanation above describes the case where the transmission rate control shown in FIG.29 is performed on the downlink, but the transmission rate control shown in FIG.29 can also be applied to the uplink.

15 Transmission rate control on the downlink is used to reduce interference with others but transmission rate control on the uplink is not only used to reduce interference with others but also used to achieve power saving or when there are hardware restrictions.

20 Embodiments 1 and 2 above describe the apparatus shown in FIG.1 and FIG.16 as the base station apparatus and the apparatus shown in FIG.2 and FIG.17 as the communication terminal apparatus, but the present invention is also applicable to the case where the 25 apparatus shown in FIG.1 and FIG.16 is the communication terminal apparatus and the apparatus shown in FIG.2 and FIG.17 is the base station apparatus.

Furthermore, Embodiments 1 and 2 describe the case

with a transmission rate set to $\times 2$ or $1/2$, but in the present invention, the transmission rate can also be set to other magnifications according to various conditions.

As explained above, in the radio communication apparatus and transmission rate control method of the present invention, the base station can switch the transmission rate of the base station based on a transmission power control signal of the base station that the terminal has determined by measuring the reception quality. This allows appropriate control by the base station over transmission power to the mobile station without being affected by the environment of the mobile station or transmission speed.

This application is based on the Japanese Patent Application No. HEI 10-107300, entire content of which is expressly incorporated by reference herein.

Industrial Applicability

The present invention is applicable to a base station apparatus and communication terminal apparatus in a digital radio communication system.